

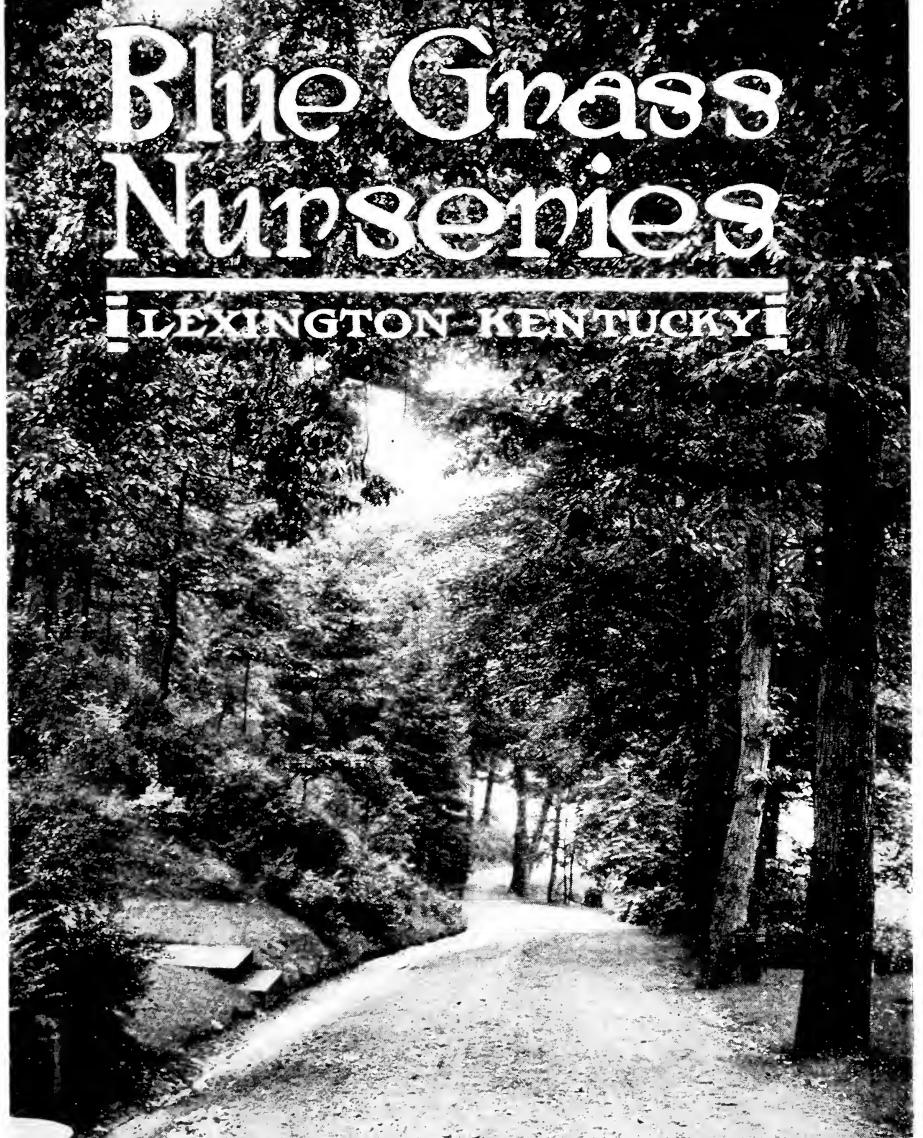
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INDEXED.

Blue Grass Nurseries

LEXINGTON KENTUCKY



FRUIT TREES, FLOWERING PLANTS
VINES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTALS

CATALOG FOR FALL 1915 AND SPRING 1916.

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

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1841 To Our Friends 1915
and Patrons

WE FIRST want to express our appreciation of the cordial support given three generations of nurserymen extending over a continuous period of more than 70 years. The season just closed shows a substantial increase of customers. This is a source of pleasure to us not so much because of more sales, but as an indication of satisfaction and confidence. Our object during this long career has been to deal with our customers honestly, giving them what they ordered as far as possible and then labeling true to name, any substitution we had to make. Almost every thing we sell is raised and handled under personal supervision, and the fact that we have seldom been called upon to replace trees untrue to name, is an evidence of care in our management.

This catalog is our only salesman—WE HAVE NO AGENTS. Through it alone we sell our stock and shall always be glad to further assist prospective purchasers in person or by correspondence. Almost every year, we are informed that salesmen are representing themselves as our agents. They sell stock untrue to name or not suited to our soil and climate. This gives dissatisfaction and we are often thought accountable. "Imitation is the highest form of flattery." Therefore again, we have no agents, and stand responsible only for goods purchased directly from us.

We fully realize that the plate book artist with his glowing pictures of fruit ("on paper") and smooth tongue, often induces prospective planters to purchase inferior stock at fabulous prices. We only ask you to investigate our reputation—look at our prices and then purchase your nursery stock from whom you wish. Again, we do not claim to grow "pedigree" stock. It is a new idea to sell high-priced trees grown by the usual methods. The following taken from an editorial of the American Fruits, a trade journal of unquestionable standing, is sufficient: "The advertisements of some who sell 'pedigree' stock are an insult to an intelligent man and are only a foretaste of what we shall have if fruit-growers force nurserymen to compete in selling 'pedigree' stock."

We shall continue to follow the path made clear by our predecessors and hope that our endeavor will hold and gain friends and patrons for us as in the past. We are building the future upon the foundation of the past and rely upon your support for its continuance.

Very truly yours,

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

"A good deal is being said about taking buds from trees of known character. The writer finds but little to encourage him to believe that varieties can be improved by this kind of bud selection. Trees of any variety vary tremendously in orchards because of difference in soil, moisture, food, sunlight, the effects of insects and fungi and so on. All evidence seems to show that these variations are not transmitted in the slightest degree. Probably the stock has more to do with the variation of the trees in an orchard than all other causes combined, and the selection of stocks becomes, therefore, much more important than the selection of trees from which to take buds. Once in a while trees sport, and buds from these sports come true, but such variation can be told only by propagation for a generation or more. To pretend to be able to tell on the basis of inspection that a variation will come true is quackery, pure and simple. From all evidence now at hand propagators of fruit trees may proceed on the assumption that a bud of any variety is most literally 'a chip of the old block.'"—Prof. U. P. Hedrick, Geneva, N. Y. Exp. Sta.

(Rural New Yorker, July 31, 1915.)

General Information

Location—We are located three miles north of Lexington at Hillenmeyer on Cincinnati Southern, and three-fourths of a mile from stop No. 7 ("Hill") on Lexington-Georgetown interurban. An inspection is invited.

Shipping—Lexington offers shipping facilities equalled by few cities in the country. With four railroads, over which 15 or 20 express trains travel daily, a corresponding number of freight trains and a network of interurban lines connecting central Kentucky, we have all that is desired. We deliver directly to the depots free of cost and thereby experience no delay in getting stock off promptly. Then they are at buyer's risk.

Parcel Post—Since the advent of Parcel Post, small packages, such as grape vines, roses, etc., may be sent by mail. However, large packages may usually be sent cheaper by express. If stock is to be sent by Parcel Post, postage or an open check must accompany order. Otherwise the shipment will be sent by express.

In Ordering—Please state how you want shipment made—express, freight or interurban. We pack free when cash accompanies order; otherwise, the cost of time and material will be added.

Our Season Opens about October 15th, and continues until about May 1st. During December, January and February, it is sometimes too cold, but if the weather is mild planting may continue uninterruptedly.

When Trees Are Received, unpack at once and dip roots in a thin mud. If you cannot plant immediately, cover roots well with earth or place in a cool cellar and keep moist. However, should the bale or box be frozen upon arrival, place in cellar until thawed out. If no cellar is to be had they may be buried in dirt, sawdust or anything to take out the frost gradually. They will not be injured though frozen solid if handled as above. Do not unpack, expose to air and sun; place in corner of barn for a day or two and then, armed with a grubbing hoe, expect to get a fair percentage to grow. Too often the trouble is with the planter, but is laid at the door of the nurseryman.

In Planting, shorten branches two-thirds; wrap stems with paper, burlap, cornstalks or anything to protect from the sun for a year or so. Dig holes of ample size and work earth well about roots and make firm. A mulch of leaves, manure or straw, about base after planting, will be of great aid in keeping down weeds and conserving moisture.

Our Guarantee—We do not guarantee trees to grow, as some get a comparatively perfect stand, while others through negligence or mismanagement, a complete failure. Success is usually with the planter. However, we do guarantee them to be in good condition when received, if not delayed in transportation, and shall be pleased to replace or refund when otherwise, if notified when opened upon arrival. If not then, our responsibility ceases. We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but if error should occur it is mutually agreed that we are not responsible for more than the purchase price.

An Orchard should be planted near the home on good ground sloping to the north or west, if possible. Thorough cultivation should be given and the soil not robbed of its fertility and moisture by corn, wheat, etc. Small fruits or vegetables between the rows for several years is better practice.

Distances for Planting vary, the better the soil the greater the distance. However, they are about as follows:

Apples	30 to 40	feet	each way
Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries	18 to 20	"	"
Grapes	8 x 8	"	"
Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb	4 x 3	"	"
Raspberries	5 x 3	"	"
Blackberries	7 x 3	"	"



Apples

The apple is justly the "King of Fruits." It is first not only in area of cultivation, but also in production. Growing successfully in every state in the Union—being very healthy, appetizing and capable of preparation in so many delicacies—keeping for a long period in cellar or storage, and having a demand in foreign markets all go to give it the title it has acquired.

Apple trees are being planted as never before and still the price of choice fruit is as high as oranges. The chances of over-production at this stage seem uncertain. We recommend to our patrons the planting of at least a large home orchard that will not only furnish fruit for the family the year around, but for the market also.

We have this year one of the finest blocks that we have ever grown and are satisfied that they will please. For a year or two after planting they need no pruning, but after that keep all crossed and crowding branches removed. Where cared for they will bear successfully for 40 to 50 years.

EARLY APPLES

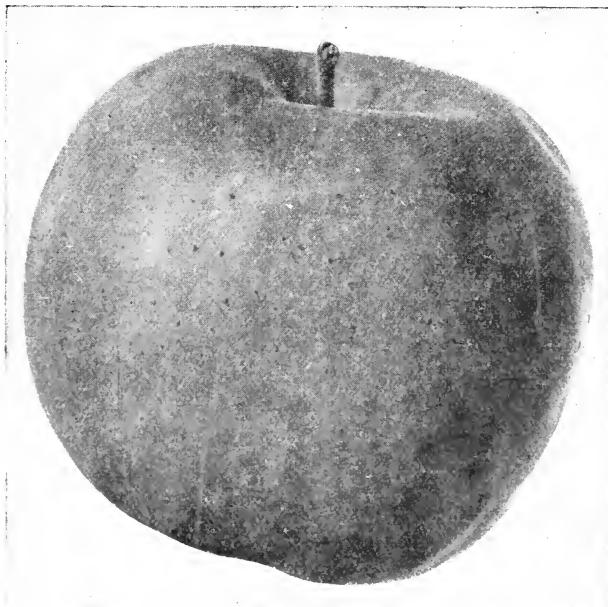
Astrachan. Red, medium, crisp and tart. Excellent for cooking. One of the best.

Benoni. Red, medium, flesh tender and crisp. Rich, valuable for eating, productive.

Early Strawberry. Striped with red, beautiful, good size, excellent flavor. Tree healthy and durable.

Early Colton. Yellow, medium to large, rich and good. Tree healthy and productive.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow, medium, tender, mild, good flavor, an excellent home and market kind. Its susceptibility to seab is its only fault.



Golden Sweet

APPLES—Continued

Early Transparent. Waxy yellow, beautiful, medium, crisp and tart, early and productive. Valuable for home or market.

Golden Sweet. Greenish yellow, large, sweet. Fine for baking. Productive and healthy. Desirable.

Maiden Blush. Medium, waxy, yellow. An old favorite that is as good as ever.

Oldenburg. Streaked red and yellow. Large, crisp and tart. Just the best for cooking. Regular bearer. A Russian variety of merit.

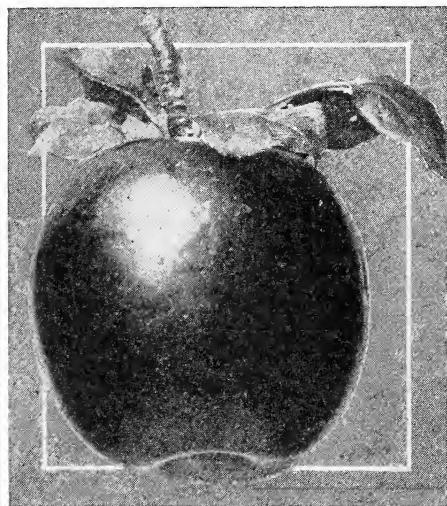
Red June. Streaked with red, medium, quality good. An old favorite. Tree not a thrifty grower in the nursery.

Reid's Summer. This is an apple that we have named after Allan Reid, Owensboro, Ky. Mr. Reid is one of the best fruit-growers in Kentucky. He knows a good apple when he sees and raises it. He says it is one of his best. For those who know him that's enough. Large, yellow, good for eating or cooking, and tree bears regularly.

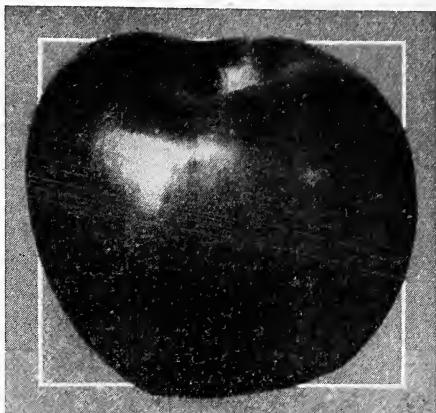
Summer Pearmain. Greenish yellow, striped red. A late summer apple, ripening over a long period. Of high quality.

AUTUMN APPLES

Fallawater. Greenish to pale yellow when ripe. Extra large, flesh soft, sub-acid. A healthy and regular bearer. We consider it one of the most satisfactory fall apples.



Red June



Stayman Winesap

Grimes Golden. Yellow, medium to large. Quality the best. An old standard that is excellent for home or market.

Hubbardston. Yellow, overlaid with stripes and dots of rich red; large, flesh yellowish, rich and sub-acid. Coming into favor as a commercial sort.

Huntsman. Yellow, large, rather flat; flesh tender, fine grained, fine and juicy. A good home variety.

Northern Spy. Large, striped. Quality just the best. Crisp, juicy and aromatic. Slow to come into bearing.

N. W. Greening. Large, pale yellow and green. Flesh coarse, but good. Tree a fine grower. Valuable for its hardiness.

Rambo. Yellow, shaded with red, medium, tender and juicy. Quality the best. Difficult to grow, but always good.

Stayman. An improved Wine Sap that is promising.

Wolf River. An extra large beautiful show apple. Popular on account of its hardiness and productiveness.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Red, large, quality good. The commercial apple of New England. Tree is healthy.

Ben Davis. Striped red. Large and showy. Quality not the best. Good for baking. Is the surest and perhaps the most profitable apple grown in Kentucky. An early, regular bearer and should be in every orchard.

APPLES—Continued

Black Twig. Medium, splashed with red. Mild sub-acid and good. A seedling of Wine Sap from Tennessee which has proven valuable.

Gano. Medium large. Red. Sub-acid and good. One of the leading commercial varieties of the Middle West. Plant it for profit or home use.

Ingram. Medium to large. Red, striped crimson; juicy and exceedingly productive. A comparatively new apple that is becoming popular everywhere. Produces fruit in years when other kinds fail.

Janet (Rawles). Greenish yellow, overlaid with red; medium. An old favorite that is still popular.

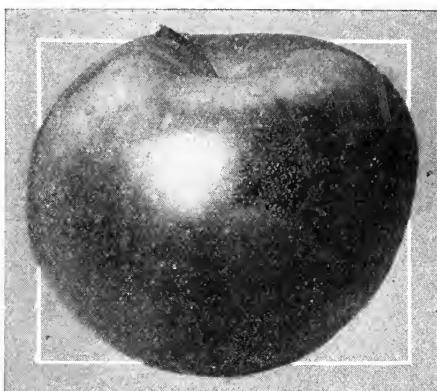
Jonathan. Medium. Red. Quality the best. One of the most widely cultivated varieties. Standard by which others are judged. Tree only a moderate grower.

Kinnaird's Choice. Large, red and good; a seedling of Wine Sap that we think superior in quality and fruitfulness.

Romanite. Medium, red. Quality fair. An abundant bearer, which will keep until spring.

Rome Beauty. Large, red, flesh white and tender. Good. A most valuable variety, succeeding over a wide range.

Smith's Cider. Large, striped with yellow and red. Tender and juicy. One of the most valuable for home market.



Rome Beauty

Stark. Large, yellowish; quality the best. A strong, healthy grower.

Wine Sap. Medium, dark red. Flesh crisp and good. An old valuable variety that does best on rich soil. Productive.

Winter Banana. Large, clear pale yellow with delicate pink blush. A dessert apple of the highest quality having somewhat the flavor of a banana for which reason it gets its name.

Wealthy. Large, medium; shaded with dark red. Flesh tender, white and good. An exceedingly good apple.

York Imperial. Large, white shaded with red. Flesh firm, crisp and good. One of the best. Valuable for home or market.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.

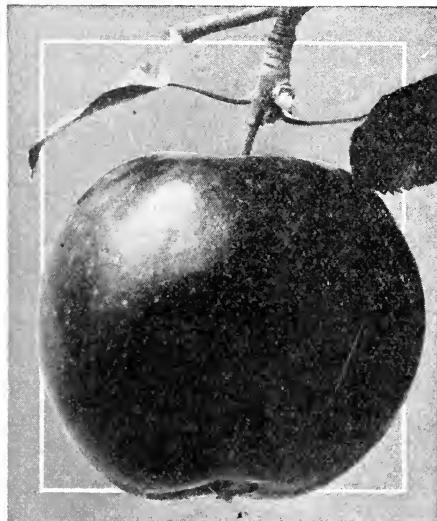
Whitney. This is a crab really edible; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.

Best Trees for the Money I Ever Saw

"I am enclosing cashier's check for \$20.00 as per invoice 3-24, and I thank you very much for the nice trees sent me. I had a shipment from you a year ago and they all lived and grew so nicely that I made this order. You are certainly furnishing the best trees for the money I ever saw."—J. R. Barnard, Island, Ky.

I Will be a Hillenmeyer Booster

"They are beauties, and are admired by every one that passes my home, and I take pleasure in telling them that they were grown by you. Rest assured I will be a Hillenmeyer booster and with thanks, I remain."—Lew Webber, Owensboro, Ky.



Jonathan



Peaches

The peach is the unrivaled fruit of any land or clime and those grown in Kentucky are superior both in size and quality to those that have made Georgia famous. The tree bears in two or three years and will do well for eight to ten if the borer is scraped out at the base below the ground line in September or October, or a bucket of scalding water be poured around them by making a basin in the soil at about the same season. After the trees are three or four years old shorten the long branches to form a rather compact head and keep all dead brush removed.

We have found that planting peach between apple until the latter came into bearing has proven very satisfactory.

EARLY RIPENING

Greensboro (Free). Yellowish white, crimson cheek; flesh white. A very large early peach which ships well. Ripens July 1st.

Mayflower (Free). Red all over—fine and good. The earliest peach known. June 25th.

Rivers (Free). Straw color with pink blush; flesh white, soft and melting. Just the best of the season. July 15th.

Sneed (Free). Creamy white with blush; medium size, firm and good. Not so prone to rot as Alexander. July 1-10.

SECOND RIPENING

Belle Ga. (Free). Greenish white with blush; flesh white. A beautiful peach of highest quality; unsurpassed for family or market. August 5th.

Carman (Free). Pale yellow with red

blush; flesh white. A beautiful round peach that has deservedly become popular. July 20th.

Elberta (Free). Beautiful yellow with shades of red; large. The best all round kind that is grown. Valuable for home and market. The commercial peach. August 15th.

George Fourth (Free). White with blush; flesh white with a little red at seed. A noble large peach, that is the best of the season. August 15th.

Hiley (Free). Cream white with red cheeks. Large, firm and of excellent quality. August 1st.

J. H. Hale (Free). Yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting and of best quality. Ripens August 10-15th. This is the much-heralded peach of J. H. Hale, the "peach king," that has been so widely adver-

PEACHES—Continued

tised. We only have a limited supply, and ask 5 cents additional per tree. Not more than 10 sold to one customer. We hardly have trees enough to last the whole season, but will fill in order received.

Large White Cling. Cream color, with beautiful red blush. Quality just the best. Large and productive. The best mid-season cling. Last of August—September 1st.

LATE RIPENING

Chair (Free). Yellow; a large, late peach;

firm and good; one of the best of the Crawford family. September 20th.

Heath (Cling). White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1st.

Henrietta (Cling). Yellow with crimson blush. A large fine fruit. Tree healthy and productive. September 20th.

Stump (Free). Cream with pink blush. Flesh white with red at seed. Tender, juicy and melting. Highest quality. Sept. 10th.

Pears

Is an enduring tree that prefers deep dry soil and needs continued culture. It fruits about as early as the apple, except the Chinese type, which is as precocious as the peach. Blight is the only serious trouble, and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches. A new head quickly forms, and we have lost few trees. Dwarf pears are on quince roots. They bear early, and are mere bushes, suited to the small town garden. The standard is the thing on the farm. The Chinese pears are not so good as the older type, but for early bearing, healthy growth, great crops and superiority for canning and culinary uses, they are a great acquisition. We have never grown a larger nor finer stock, and invite inspection with confidence.

*Kinds we can furnish in Dwarf.

JAPAN PEARS

Garber. A most profitable kind; healthy, and, if well ripened, good for any purpose.

***Keiffer.** Too well known to need comment. If gathered when yellow and then ripened in a warm room, it is really excellent. It will keep until December, and in storage until May, and is more reliable than the apple.

EUROPEAN PEARS

***Bartlett.** The best known and most popular of all. An early, abundant bearer, of superior quality.

***Beurre D'Anjou.** Fine large pear; flesh fine grained and vinous. Tree is hardy and productive.

Buffam. Large, sweet; a good, vigorous tree.

***Clapp's Favorite.** A seedling of the Bartlett, but larger, earlier and as valuable. Tree vigorous and productive.

Duchess. A large, rich buttery pear, and does well on most soils.

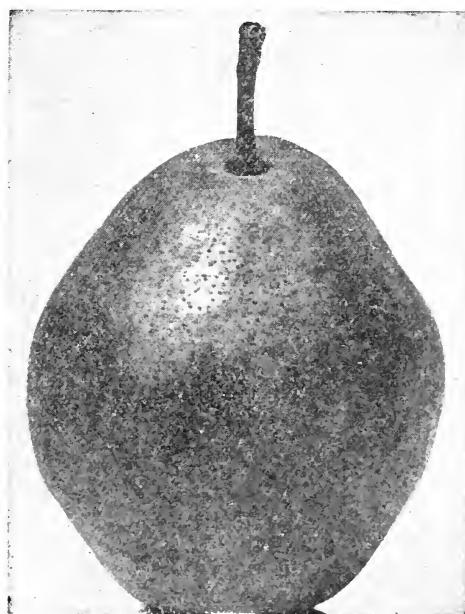
Early Harvest. Large, yellow, with cheek of red; very early; fair quality; not disposed to blight. Tree vigorous grower.

Howell. Large, yellow; of fine quality; ripening September 1st; an early and abundant bearer.

Lawrence. Most valuable of winter pears, medium size; flesh melting and rich. Tree hardy, productive and an early bearer.

Seckel. A well-known, small russety fruit; the most exquisite of pears; of slow growth in nursery row. September.

Tyson. Medium; bright yellow, with red; fresh, very sweet and aromatic.



Keiffer

Cherries

For convenience the cherries are divided into two classes, the Biggareaus and Hearts, which comprise the sweets—and the Morellos and Dukes, which contain the sour or sub-acid. In the former will be found the strong, thrifty type of trees which are beautiful for ornamental purposes alone. The fruit is large, meaty and sweet, varying in color from white to almost black. They are used mostly for table purposes and are unexcelled where ever grown. However, they do not fruit so abundantly on our rich soil and we prefer the second type for general purposes. These are of slower and smaller growth, but bear so young, bountifully and with such certainty that they may be relied on for fruit. The cherry likes a well-drained, dry, sandy soil, and when planted in such will be a source of much enjoyment. The trees need no pruning and any branches broken by accident or sleet, should be sawed off smoothly and painted or protected to arrest any decay of the trunk.

DUKES

Dyehouse. Very similar to Early Richmond, week earlier and a little larger.

Early Richmond. The standard tart cherry that yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with the abundance of its yield, succeeding everywhere.

Late Duke. This is almost like the succeeding, only it ripens more uniformly.

May Duke. A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large, red, and when fully ripe mildly sub-acid. One of the best.

Montmorency. This variety is supplanting Early Richmond as a commercial sort, because of its larger size and productiveness.

HEARTS AND BIGGAREAUS

Black Tartarian. Best known and most valuable of Heart Cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

Gov. Wood. Pale with blush, fruit medium, flesh soft and best known of table cherries.

Napoleon. Almost identical in fruit with Yellow Spanish, but tree more erect. A prince among its kind.

Rockport. A grand mid-season cherry that is unequaled for use from hand.

Windsor. This is a modern Black Tartarian and holds second place to none, and is generally known as Ox Heart.

Yellow Spanish. A grand, firm, late, yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.

Lost Three Out of 120

"These are to replant. The 120 I got last winter and kept in cellar till spring and only lost three, and a dry season at that."

—Huston Scott, New Richmond, Ohio.

Bore True To Name

"I bought fruit trees and plants from you in 1901-2, and they all bore true to name and were satisfactory in every way."

—W. C. Geoghegan, Shelbyville.

Montmorency



The Plum

Is a vital and enduring tree, capable of taking care of itself after being established. It bears early and is free of disease. There are three distinct types—the natives, like Wild Goose; the European, like Green Gage, and the Japanese, like Burbank. All have their particular failings. The natives are very hardy, never rot, and have no black knot, but they should be planted in mixed varieties, as their blossoms are not always fertilized by their own pollen. The Japanese plums are prone to bloom in time to be killed by late frosts. The fruit, in wet seasons, when too thickly set, will rot and the tree will black-knot. The European varieties are best of all to eat from hand. The fruit will likewise rot and the tree black-knot. All three classes are injured in fruit by the curculio. We have been familiar with plums from earliest childhood. The curculio does little harm in trodden ground or in a town garden. Plums will rot just before ripe, and the best thing to do is to prune the trees and thus diminish the crop, or hand thin the fruit. Black-knot will attack the two types named after full crop or after the trees are weakened by severe frosts. To cut out the knots in June or July is an easy and supreme remedy. With all these troubles we have enjoyed the fruit of every class in its plentitude, nor have we found that spraying was effective of any good for any of these ills.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Damson. A variety too well known to need description; succeeds well almost anywhere.

Green Gage (Reine Claude). Medium size; yellow with plume; flesh soft, rich and aromatic; one of the very best in every way; tree moderate grower. August.

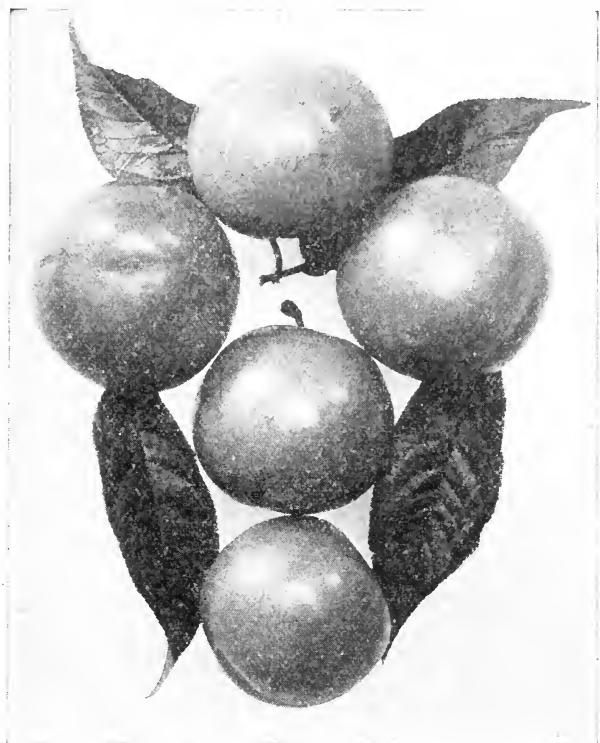
Imperial Gage. As above, but nearly twice as large; not so rich; color bright yellow. August.

Lombard. The great market kind—purple, tree vigorous and most prolific.

NATIVE PLUMS

Milton. Ripe just with Wild Goose; rather large; dark red; fine quality; hardy, healthy and productive.

Wild Goose. An improved Chickasaw; size medium, color deep red, with bright bloom;



Milton Plum

quality medium to good. A most abundant bearer; of great value. July.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance. The hardest and most prolific of this class. Large, oval, amber, turning to bright cherry. July.

Burbank. One of large size, violet with yellow flesh. Very productive; later than Abundance. Seed very small.

Red June. An early, large, oval plum that has done exceedingly well with us.

Yellow Japan. Rather earlier than above; large, fair quality; very early, full bearer and very valuable.

Quince

Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has done by far the best with us.

Raspberries

Raspberries are of two distinct types—the blacks and the reds. They should be planted 3x5 and cultivated as any other crop. During February, after severe weather is over—but before they start growth—the canes should be cut to 2½ to 3 feet. The reds sprout from the roots, and to have berries no new canes should be permitted except in the original row. When cut just as they appear they will not spring again. The old canes should be removed from both just after fruiting.

Raspberries are sold only in bunches of 25 of a kind.

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. The standard late red market variety that is not surpassed in size or quality.

Miller Red. An early and exceedingly pretty berry that is not only of fine quality, but also vigorous and productive.

St. Regis. Large, brilliant red berry of good quality. It is supposed to be an "ever-bearer," but has practically failed with us as such. Not as good as Miller or Cuthbert for main crop.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. A large, glossy berry that has become deservedly popular.

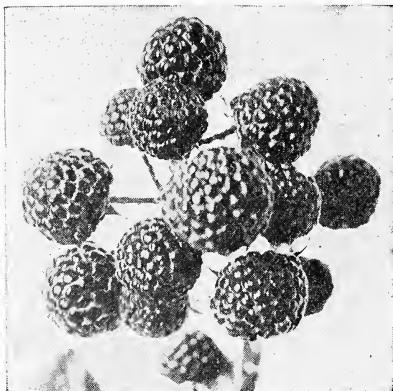
Kansas. The great market variety, more generally planted than any other kind; early, large, productive.

Plum Farmer. A comparatively new kind that is much in demand.

Blackberries

Are Nature's provision for the improvident. They grow wild in every fence row and barren and so abundantly that their true worth is often overlooked. In the cultivated varieties we have improved qualities, time of ripening and size that make them invaluable. The old canes should be removed after fruiting and cultivation continued during the summer.

All our bearing blocks are planted 7x3, and the trouble with most growers is they



Cuthbert

get the plants too close both ways. The opinion is ventured that the few growers in Central Kentucky who really know how to manage this crop have year after year earned in net coin more than the value of the land on which the berries grew. The fruit is a general favorite, and while we are growing large stocks of plants, our supply has never quite equaled the demand.

Early Harvest. Extra early and productiveness make this variety the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well on to the canes and is a money maker.

Eldorado. A large, oblong, conical berry, with small seed and core; sweet and juicy; hardy and productive.

Mercereau. A large oval berry of sparkling black color, which does not turn red after gathering; very high quality and prolific.

The Currant

Is a noble fruit, not half appreciated. It must have good, deep soil, and on such, with thorough culture and full manuring, yields astonishingly. Its only enemy—at-tacking likewise the gooseberry—is a leaf worm which can be killed either with arsenate of lead or paris green as applied to potatoes. If thoroughly applied, the pest is not apt to appear for several years. Red Dutch is by far the best variety in Kentucky, and the white varieties are of not the least value. We have never grown such a fine stock and can furnish by the 1,000.

Strawberries

The strawberry is one of our specialties. However, as it is a waste of time, money and energy to plant during the fall in our climate, we do not list them herein, but issue a special catalog in the spring, giving directions for planting, cultivating, harvesting, etc., which we shall be glad to send at that season. Our blocks at this writing never looked better, and with favorable weather we should have about one million plants to offer in the very best kinds. If interested let us put your name on our mailing list. September 1, 1915.

The Gooseberry

Requires exactly the same care as the preceding and is equally meritorious. Downing and Houghton have long been accepted as standards.

Asparagus

Is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas be discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich and spaded over. Then let three rows 18 inches apart be drawn through it with a 6-inch hoe, and, say, 4 inches deep. Then let the crowns be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free of weeds for all time and well manured. The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows 5 or 6 feet wide, and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years' growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let this plant grow like any other and the mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the earth and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops while green, the covering with salt and the rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor walls of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old one in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

The rust, so destructive for some years on asparagus generally, has disappeared,



Asparagus

and the plants are now perfectly healthy. We have never grown so large or fine a stock and can furnish all orders—great or small.

Sage

Sage—A well-known plant, the leaves of which are used for seasoning sausage, pickles, etc.; easily raised.

Rhubarb

Should be planted 4x3, with eye four inches below the surface; on the very best of ground, kept cream rich. Excelsior is very early, with long stem. Victoria is later; larger, but not so long. Both are of fine quality, and should be in every garden. Our plants are divided crowns and are far superior to seedling plants offered by most nurseries, which are dear even as a gift.

Horseradish

The well-known garden root so much used for relish. Should be in every garden.

Grapes

Bear the testimony of Noah, Joshua and Caleb, and have followed man in all his migrations, yielding in fullest wherever given a bit of earth and a fleck of sunshine. The plant is of early maturity and long life and boundless ability to yield. It is the most certain fruit that grows in Kentucky, and not in memory has there been a complete failure. In time of ripening, the season lasts from August to November, and in color there is every variation from amber through red, purple and black. We are the largest growers of grape vines in Kentucky. We send the vines pruned, ready to plant. When received, shorten the roots to 12 or 15 inches; lay in a trench eight inches deep and cover to the top eye. In the Fall cut away all the wood, which should be two or three feet long, and set a stake. The second year permit but two canes to grow. In the Fall shorten these to four feet. The crop in the third year should be eight or ten pounds per vine.

BLACK GRAPES

Concord. This is without doubt the best general-purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals all of the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and fairly compact.

Cottage. A seedling of the above. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

Ives. For hardiness and productiveness this grape has no equal. Quality not equal to Concord, but ripens earlier and will hang on the vine until shriveled. To mix with Concord for wine or for grape juice this is unsurpassed.

Isabella. A late, large, black grape, with a delightful musky flavor. Bunches loose.

Moore's Early. One of the first grapes to ripen. Bunches medium; berry large, with blue bloom. Quality good.

Worden. A seedling of Concord of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

RED GRAPES

Agawam. Bunches medium and irregular; berries large, an exceedingly delightful, meaty grape. Valuable for home use.

Brighton. Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet and good. Unsurpassed for table use.

Catawba. The standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Its season and quality make it indispensable.

Delaware. The best known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

Lutie. An early red grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vine scarce.

Wyoming. Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality. We grow more of this than any other red grape.

Woodruff. Bunch and berry large, beautiful. Ripens over a longer period than any other grape. Valuable for jelly and ordinary purposes.

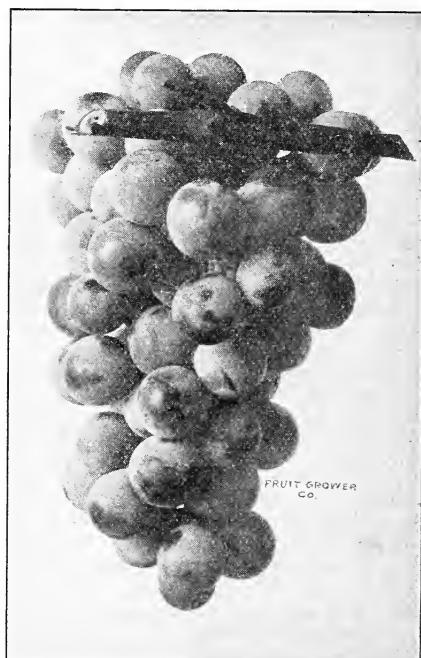
WHITE GRAPES

Martha. An old standard white grape of merit.

Moore's Diamond. Beautiful, compact bunches. Vine vigorous and productive. Its proneness to rot is its only weakness.

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy. Flavor perfect. Well known.

Pocklington. Another seedling of Concord, of about the same size. Quality good.



Moore's Early



Ornamental Trees

A home without trees, shrubs and vines is a parody on what the word implies. No matter how costly the building may be, without the further finish of shade, grass, flowers and clinging vines, it is a home unfinished. A cottage may be a picture of sweet content that shames a palace, and some of the most attractive and pleasing homes we have ever seen are so made by their surroundings rather than their cost. In the planning of a lawn remember that nothing is so neat as well-kept grass. Trees may be planted in straight lines on the boundaries and drives. Such lines should be of one kind only. On the lawn proper, plant irregularly and mixed trees, to give variety of form and color. Plant thickly, for trees love companionship. Use cheap, quick growers as fillers, to be cut out when better trees need room. Plant so that you can look out at pleasant prospects and so that every passer-by can see the beauties of your place. At the same time plant so that rear buildings and unsightly things, either of your own or your neighbors, are hidden. If your lawn is large, plant evergreens in groups, but not too near the home nor in front. On a small lawn evergreens should be on both sides and quite near the buildings, so as to give perfect privacy to the rear. They are effective also for screening. If you have side fences, bank with vigorous shrubs, cover rear fences with grapes or any twining vines. These simple laws apply to lawns great or small. You cannot cultivate trees or shrubs on lawns, so dig a large hole, trim short, mulch to keep off the grass, and wrap the stem. Any tree will bark-burn near a building, wall, fence or roadway until it has quite a head. Such things intensify the heat by radiation, hence the need of protection. We have faith in home ornament and beautifying, and have planted largely for this purpose and have an unrivaled stock of trees, shrubs and vines, all well suited to our soil and climate, and they have made fine growth. Especial rates on car lots of either trees or shrubs.

May we answer in brief the question a thousand times asked each year: What shall I plant on my lawn or on my sidewalk? We are clean cut from the fullest examination in America and Europe. For rapid effect use Silver Maple, first green in the spring and last to fade, free of all insects, and with the only fault of soft wood, that may break under wind or sleet. The American Sycamore is equally rapid; is tough as leather; will grow on ground rich or poor, wet or dry; is fine in form and foliage, and from Paris to Naples and all through Germany, Switzerland and the Lowlands, is planted by the million. Go from home to learn, and that is why we are planting every year Sycamore by the tens of thousands. Tulip Poplar is the grandest tree of Kentucky. It will grow little the first year, but rapidly for a hundred years or more. Trees raised by the first head of this firm are now forty inches on the stump and are only in their infancy, just over the whooping cough and measles age, and sound as a nut in trunk, leaf and branch, and good for many generations of men. Sweet Gum is the horror of woodsmen. It won't saw, cleave or chip, but stands like Gibraltar, a defiance to every foe. Its form is perfect; its foliage in life is greener than the

deepest ivy, and in its passing, the scarlet of king and queens and the purple of dignitaries may blush. Of Sugar Maple nothing need be said except that patience brings a perfect reward. Norway Maple, its European form, is more rapid in growth, deeper green in foliage and more compact, but not so brilliant in the fall. The Ashes are a superb family on any soil. They flourish on dry, shallow or stony locations where other trees will not thrive, and on such are without equal. These trees, save one, are natives of Kentucky, and are our choice against the field, including the native oaks, which are peerless.

Ash (European). A grand tree of rapid growth, with a close compact head like a Horse Chestnut. We have a fine block.

Ash (Mountain). Not an Ash really but bearing grand clusters of yellow, red berries that are truly beautiful.

Ash (Green). The native western Ash, which grows well on either wet or dry soil; thrifty, shapely and desirable.

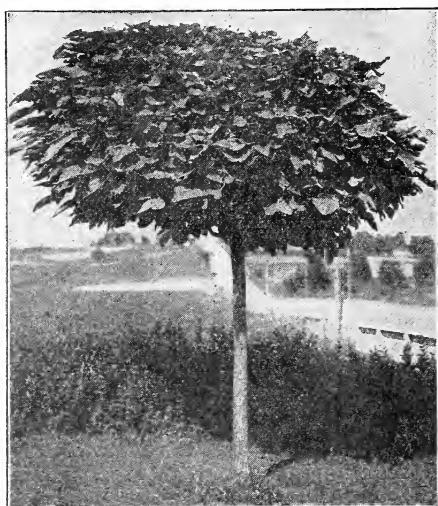
Ash (Blue). Grows well on any soil and is desirable for timber. A large tree with dark green foliage.

Beech (Purple). An elegant tree, growing 50 or 60 feet in height. Leaves purple in spring, changing to crimson in fall. We only have trees 3 to 4 feet, but nice thrifty specimens.

Birch (Cut-Leaf). A rare form of the European White Birch that is almost as pendulous as a weeping willow; attracts attention wherever planted.

Birch (Purple). A purple leaf variety that holds its color well all summer. A striking contrast on the lawn.

Birch (White). One of the most airy and graceful trees that grow; bark white and therefore conspicuous. Does not give a very dense shade and therefore may be planted rather close to buildings.



Catalpa Bungei

Catalpa Speciosa. This is a grand tree for form, foliage, in flower, or for post timber.

Catalpa bungei. This attains no height, but grows exactly like an umbrella and is a striking object of beauty. \$1.00 each, in fine size.

Cypress. How few people know that this grand Southern tree flourishes well here and that not fifty specimens can be found where there should be thousands.

Dogwood. One of the most popular early blooming trees, and should be in every collection.

Elm. Of these we have native and European kinds in variety. A noble tree that is always admired.

Gum, Sweet. A native tree that in deepest green or darkest autumn purple is unrivaled; worthy of a place on the smallest lawn. Tough, hardy, enduring and vigorous.

Hackberry. A fine native tree; the winter delight of boys and birds.

Horse Chestnut. A grand tree on deep soils, that forms a perfect cone of deepest green and is grand in bloom.

Kentucky Coffee. This native tree is truly a feathered palm and its beauty overlooked.

Koelreuteria (Varnish Tree). A small, wide-spreading tree that blooms grandly with yellow spikes late in the summer. Desirable as a small ornamental lawn specimen.

Larch (European). A deciduous conifer that is not half appreciated. It is shapely, graceful; one of the first trees to get green in spring and remaining so all summer. A native of the Alps, but does well in Kentucky.

Linden (American). Trees grow to about 60 feet. Has rather an open head, though sometimes conical. Leaves dark green on top and silvery gray beneath. Flowers small, very abundant and quite fragrant. A source of honey in some sections.

Linden (European). This species of Linden does not grow quite as large as the above; very compact and pyramidal; leaves small, also a fragrant bloomer.

Maiden Hair. A superb Japan tree that is erect as a soldier and yet pendulous as a willow.

Maple (Norway). Not pretty as it comes from the nursery, but if headed low and given attention while young, will richly repay any planter. The foliage is dark as ivy, the form round and compact, and growth quite rapid. Large blocks.

Maple (Schwedlerii). A sport of the above with coppery or red leaves in the spring, which turn to purplish green. Very pretty in season.

Maple (Silver). The best quick growing tree in existence. We have 50,000 and can furnish in any size or price.

Maple (Sycamore). Very much like the Norway except the leaves are a little lighter and not quite so large.

Maple (Red). Another native, hardly so vigorous as the Sugar, but very compact and pretty in its early blooming of red.

Maple (Sugar). The matchless queen of a Kentucky forest, sweet in the giving of sugar, grateful in the fullness of foliage, and royal in the red of its ripeness. Fine stock.

Maple (Black Sugar). In form and growth about as the above, but leaves are of a darker green.

Mulberry (Russian). Not equal in size to the common kind but more abundant in bearing and of longer season. Elegant for birds and poultry. We have a large stock.

Mulberry (Weeping). Grafted trees that droop just like a vine. \$1.00 each.

Oak (Pin). This is the most popular of all the Oaks. Unsurpassed for lawn or street planting; leaves a shining deep green, finely divided, which turn a brilliant red in the autumn. The branches are rather drooping, and this gives a very pleasing effect wherever used. Transplants very kindly and grows rapidly after once started.

Oak (Burr). This native Oak is so well known for its majestic beauty that it hardly needs description. The leaves are a dark, rich green, rather thick and pretty. The tree likes rather moist soil, but will thrive anywhere.

Oak (Red). One of the fastest-growing Oaks. Leaves broad, a light green, which turns to a beautiful purplish crimson in the fall. Not very exacting about soil and is becoming more popular for landscape work.

Poplar (Carolina). At one time the most popular of all the fast-growing trees. It is still largely planted, but because the leaves fall early it is not desirable for a lawn tree, but is better in the paddock or field.

Poplar (Lombardy). A very tall symmetrical tree. Gives height within a short time to any planting. Holds foliage until frost.

Poplar (Tulip). This is not really a poplar, but belongs to the Magnolia family. A

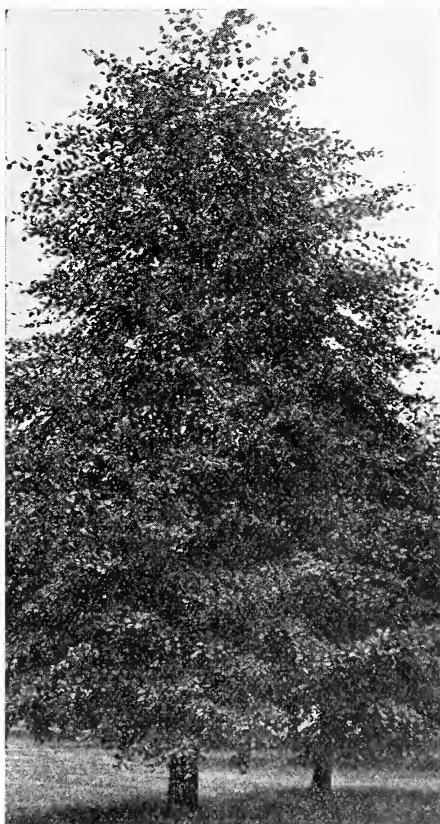
native, known for its matchless lumber to some and its tulip-shaped blossoms to others. The tree is entirely free of insects, and while it grows little the first year, in rapidity of ultimate growth and general utility none is superior. Great stock.

Red Bud. A small growing native tree, exquisite in its flowering before a leaf appears. Fine stock.

Sycamore (American). No tree is more neglected. In rapid growth, clean foliage, good form, freedom from disease, and toughness against every adverse condition, it has no equal.

Sycamore (European). This variety is much used throughout the East for street and avenue planting. We do not find it better in any respects than our native species.

Willow (Weeping). A well-known tree that makes a finishing touch on the lawn. It is a mistake to think that it only thrives in swamps, as some of the prettiest specimens we ever saw were on dry ground.



American Elm

Flowering Shrubs

Shrubs are the finishing touch to a lawn, beautiful in grass and tree. To the outside of the home what to its inside are music, art and books. They are beautiful as a single specimen, give emphasis to the taller trees, and are the sheltering front of an objectionable background. They are the blended colors of an artist that make a daub a treasure of art. They are the undergrowth of taller things, and for that reason endure considerable shade. They love soft, rich soil, and despise the embrace of grass. They are beautiful when the snow rests on the Golden Bells, when the August sun glints on the Hydrangea, when the part-ridge pipes among the Coral Berry bushes, and when the bleak winter howls through the beautiful bright boughs of the Red Willow and Red Twig Dogwood. In the main, they should be cut back vigorously every year; those that bloom on old wood, just when the flowering is over; the others in the early spring. We believe in shrubs, and have from year to year increased our stock and offer a grand assortment.

Althea. Free growing shrubs that are especially desirable because they bloom at a time of the year when there are few flowers, July and August. Valuable for a flowering hedge to hide an undesirable background—or as individual specimens. The single varieties usually bloom best.

Single. White.

Single. Purplish blue.

Single. Pink.

Double flowering sorts as follows:

Boule de Feu. Red.

Jean d'Arc. White.

Poeniflora. Pink.

Violacea. Violet.

Amelanchier (Service Berry). Bush or small tree that is covered with clusters of small white flowers early in the spring, be-

fore the foliage appears; valuable in background when massing shrubbery.

Aralia pentaphylla (Five-Leaved Aralia). A graceful shrub with arching, spiny branches and bright green leaves. Does well in rocky or sloping ground where other things are hard to establish.

Aralia spinosa (Hercules' Club). This grows to be a small tree, with long spiny stem. Produces large panicles of white flowers late in the summer. Foliage fern-like, spreading, and on whole produces a very tropical appearance.

Barberries. The Barberries are an interesting family of shrubs varying in size from 3 to 6 feet. Rich in variety of leaf, flower and fruit, and their beautiful colorings in the fall. Satisfactory for massing, bedding or as individuals.

B. purpurea. A purple leaf variety that is beautiful from spring until autumn. Flowers yellow, fruit purplish.

B. thunbergii. A pretty species of dwarf drooping habit that is used for outer border plantings and for hedges. It is perfectly hardy, will grow in partial shade, and endures drought well. The leaves turn a deep crimson in fall, and when fallen the red berries are very showy. One of the most desirable shrubs we sell.

B. vulgaris. A tall-growing green leaf kind that can be used for a background for the two above.



Hydrangea



Deutzia

Calycanthus. This inconspicuous flowering shrub is highly prized for its exquisite fragrance and is deservedly popular.

Cotoneaster (Simonsii). A semi-evergreen shrub with dark shiny leaves during the summer, which turn red in the late fall; white flowers followed by red berries.

Crataegus, crus-galli. A native shrub, valuable for hedges and screens. Brilliant red fruit in the fall.

Deutzia. A Japan shrub noted for its hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes during June. The small florets are similar to lilies of the valley.

D. crenata alba. Flowers pure double white.

D. gracilis. A charming dwarf shrub, growing to a height of 3 or 4 feet; blooms abundantly.

D. Lemoni. Another dwarf grower with pure white flowers; blossoms early.

D. Lemoni compacta. A more compact type of the above.

D. Pride of Rochester. Flowers purplish-white with underneath side of petals tinged rose.

Dogwood, Red-Twigged (Sanguinea). A robust shrub that will grow where other varieties fail. Greenish-white flowers followed by clusters of small black berries. Twigs a dark red in winter.

Dogwood, Red-Twigged (Siberica). Not so rank a grower as sanguinea, but the branches are of a bright red color in winter, showing for a great distance. Adds very much to shrubbery in the bleak, cold season.

Dogwood, Variegated (Elegantissima). A splendid form with silver and green leaves; quite striking when planted along with other shrubbery.

Dogwood, Cornelian Cherry (Mascula). A large-growing shrub bearing clusters of bright yellow clusters in early spring before leaves appear, followed by clusters of dark berries.

Dogwood, Whiteflowering. See under Ornamentals.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush). A very desirable shrub that is covered early in May with white single flowers three-fourths inch; grows 6 to 8 feet.

Euonymous Europeus (Spindle Tree). Grows to be a small tree, 25 to 30 feet. It is especially desirable because of its white and rose colored fruit in fall.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). Pretty shrubs of medium size, blooming in spring before the leaves appear. Flowers are yellow, drooping, and are borne along the stem.

F. intermedia. Slender erect branches that arch gracefully, leaves rather more narrow than others, and by many considered the best.

F. suspensa. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or can be made to arch trellises, etc.

F. fortunii. A form of Suspensa but with more upright branches and darker, heavier foliage.

F. viridissima. The most popular of all. Branches a bright green even in winter; blooms profusely. Foliage rather long, pointed and glossy.

Halesia (Tetrapetra). Silver Bell. A rather large shrub or small tree that is loaded with white snowdrop-like flowers in spring. Does well in shady places.

Hydrangea (Hardy). This grand shrub is too well known to need comment. It is of the easiest growth. We have a great stock.

Hydrangea (Hills of Snow). A native kind, earlier and ever blooming. Spikes like a Snowball. Quite popular.

Honeysuckle. The honeysuckle family is a varied one, including vines and shrubs. The former is included under "Climbing Vines." The bush varieties are in demand though not planted as they should be. They transplant easily, grow rapidly, have fragrant flowers and almost all are followed by brilliant red fruit. Desirable for individual or mass planting.

H. fragrantissima. A sweet scented variety that blooms before the foliage expands in early spring. Flowers a creamy white; leaves a deep green, which is retained until mid-winter.

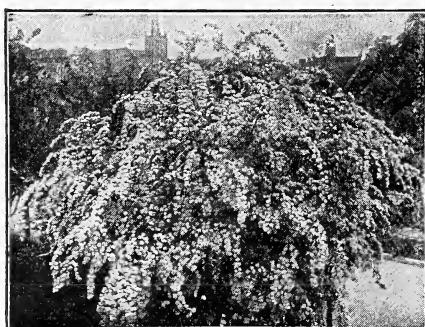
H. Morrowi. A Japanese variety, of robust spreading character; branches crooked but makes a most desirable specimen. Flowers white and scattered throughout the bush, followed by bright red berries like currants, which remain on throughout the summer. A most dependable sort.

H. Tartarica (Rubra). An old-fashioned shrub of rather upright form with pink or crimson blushed flowers. Foliage a lively green. The flowers and foliage enmeshed make this one of the most sought after kinds.

H. Tartarica (Alba). A form of the Rubra, similar except the flowers are pure white.

Hypericum (Moserianum). St. John's Wort. This rather unique low-growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before.

Hibiscus (Chinese). These really are Altheas, but with great tulip-shaped flowers. The canes die to the ground every winter, but bloom in unrivaled splendor from August to October.



Spirea

Lilac. No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular than the lilac. Besides the old-fashioned kinds we are offering budded varieties that are in many ways superior to the above; all of the named sorts are double.

Lilac (Purple). The well known old-fashioned variety with purple fragrant flowers in May.

Lilac (White). Same as the above, but with white blossoms.

Lilac, C. Perier. Cream white, superb. 50c.

Lilac, Chas. Joly. Very dark reddish purple; striking. 50c.

Lilac, E. Lemoni. Rosy lilac; large globular form. 50c.

Lilac, Leon Simon. Purple, a free bloomer.

Lilac, Pres. Grevy. Beautiful distinct blue; large, one of the best. 50c.

We are so confident that these will please that we offer one each of the five named sorts as above for \$2.00.

Purple Fringe. Better known as Smoke Tree. When loaded with its great gauzy spikes no shrub is more beautiful, and even when ripe are very attractive.

Privet (Armoor). A small leaf, almost evergreen variety of Privet that is much used for hedges. Desirable to give body to mass planting of shrubbery or as individual specimens.

Privet (California). This we grow in quantity for hedge, but as an individual plant few excel it either in wealth of creamy flowers or exquisite beauty of form and foliage. Semi-evergreen.

Privet (Regels). A low, spreading variety being very twiggy with a dense foliage not so glossy as California. Because of its graceful appearance, hardiness and its adaptability to any soil and shady places it is the most widely used Privet for landscape work.

Pyrus Japonica. The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage, it has no rival. Excellent for hedging.

Rhamnus (Catharticus). Buckthorn. A hardy shrub for poor soils, exposed and neglected places. Also desirable for a rough hedge.

Rhodotypos kerriodes (White Kerria). A very ornamental shrub with handsome pleated leaves and large white flowers late in May, succeeded by small fruit. Desirable.

Rosa Rugosa. A Japanese form with large, thick glossy leaves and large, single red flowers; very striking as a shrub and especially desirable for massing.

Snowball (*Viburnum*). A family too well known to need descriptions. We have a fine stock of Viburnums.

V. lantana. A large robust shrub with soft, heavy lantana-like leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May. This variety holds its foliage until frost.

V. plicatum. Double flowering Japanese Snowball with dark green pleated leaves.

V. sterilis. The old-fashioned Snowball, having large round clusters of white flowers in June.

V. tomentosum. The single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball, free flowering and vigorous.

Snowberry and Coralberry. Native shrubs with white and red fruit respectively. When planted en masse they produce an effect that is charming during the cold winter months.

Spiraea. We know of no family of shrubs that are quite so popular. They bloom from earliest to latest and our stock is large and complete.

S. Anthony Waterii. A small dwarf variety $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, covered with flat heads of pink flowers. Used for edging and in front of shrubbery.

S. ariaefolia. A low dense bush with small leaves. The bush is covered with greenish white flowers in mid-summer, which gives the whole mass a variegated appearance.

S. collosa alba. A low dwarf species that is covered with white flowers all summer. Valuable for edging, similar to Anthony Waterii except flowers are white.

S. Collosa rosea. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms. Grows freely and blooms most of the summer. Resembles the dwarf variety, *S. Anthony Waterii* very much.

S. Billardii rosea. Erect branches crowned with narrow dense spikes of rose-colored flowers.

S. prunifolia. Flowers white and very double. Foliage turns bronze in autumn.

S. thunbergii. An extra early flowering type of graceful form. Leaves light green, drooping in habit; flowers white; rather dwarf, but desirable.

S. revesii. A charming variety with graceful branches and rather long cut-leaf foliage; blossoms in white clusters over the whole plant.

S. Van Houttei. We venture that no other shrub offered is more popular and more planted than this. Graceful in form, leaf and flower. Healthy, clean and a mass of white when in bloom. The best Spirea, always desirable.

Sumach, Typhina. (*Staghorn Sumach*). A large shrub or tree that is much used in landscape work in the background because of its brilliant red foliage in the fall.

Sumach lanciniata. A cut-leaf form of the above that looks like a fern, tropical in appearance and showy.

Syringa, or Mock Orange (*Coronarius*). Known by everyone for their pearly-white fragrant blossoms. Tall growing, desirable shrubs.

S. grandiflora. A French variety conspicuous because of its large flowers. Blooms later than the above.

S. Lemonii erectus. A slender, erect growing type, with creamy white flowers that almost cover the bush.

Tamarik. When annually pruned they are plants of exquisite grace and foliage, and their filmy spikes of bloom are like a matchless creation.

Tamarik (*Aestivalis*). Rather spreading with a beautiful bluish grey foliage. Flowers carmine rose.

Tamarik (*African*). An upright species with dark green foliage; flowers pink.

Weigelia. Another genus from Japan that have always been valuable. They grow into large bushes of rather a drooping nature. Flowers trumpet shaped and showy in various colors. June and July.

W. candida. White.

W. Eva Rathke. Red.

W. rosea. Pink.

White Fringe. Not excelled by anything in wealth of graceful flowers, borne in drooping racemes. Plants 12 to 18 inches.



Flowering Dogwood

Nut Trees

Nut trees are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant kindly in large sizes, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Of these we offer fine stocks.

Chestnuts (American). So well known as to need no comment, further than that in either form—fruit, flower or foliage—it is unsurpassed.

Hazelnut. Too well known to need comment. The plants offered are from the best English nuts.

Pecan. A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to English walnut in popularity.

Walnut (Black). A grand timber tree that fruits in five or six years after planting and is worthy of attention.

Walnut (White). This, to our mind, is the best nut that grows. It transplants well in large size and yields most abundantly.

Walnut (English). This does not bear kindly on the rich soils of Central Kentucky, but we fancy it would thrive in many less fertile sections. The tree is a model of vigor.

Walnut (Japan). The nuts are borne in strings, not so large as the native, but the tree is like a proud palm in its beauty, and bears early and profusely.

Evergreens

Evergreens are a symbol of the never-dying, and in the desolation of winter hold aloft the promise of continuous life when its icy grasp is loosened. In the main they are mountaineers, asking for pure air, rocky or meager soil, but have great power to adapt themselves to almost any soil or exposure. Their place is in front on large lawns to make vistas therethrough, on the sides on modest grounds, and in the rear of low cottages for striking contrasts. They are invaluable to keep out prying eyes, to hide ugly outlooks, to give variety and to break the winds. They are easy to grow as any tree whatever, but remember to puddle the roots, and to work the earth nicely among those of hair-like character. In planting Holly, Mahonia and all those with broad leaves be sure to clip or strip them off.

Arbor Vitae (American). A pretty compact tree with flat foliage, much used for hedges and screens.

Boxwood, sempervirens. This is the old-fashioned variety that is so common on old

historical or private estates. The small dark green glossy leaves makes it one of the most desirable evergreen shrubs for individual or hedge planting.

Cephalonian Silver Fir. A rather low-growing broad head tree; leaves green and silvery beneath.

Holly. Well known for its bright red winter berries. Much used for Christmas decoration.

Juniper (Irish). A small compact evergreen much used for formal effect.

Nordman's Fir. A majestic fir of symmetrical form, vigorous and hardy; foliage dark glossy green and silvery beneath; valuable.

Norway Spruce. Is the best known and most generally planted of all evergreens. It is of vigorous growth, erect habit and perfect form; with age it droops gracefully.

Pine (Austrian). Deepest green, very broad and sturdy. A striking object on the lawn.

Pine (Scotch). Light silvery green, very rapid and grows well in any soil.

Pine (White). The grandest of all the pines, robust, very rapid, making a noble tree. Great stock.

Silver Fir. A tall, graceful tree with bluish foliage on top and silvery beneath. Very much admired everywhere. Very rare.

White Spruce. This very much resembles Norway Spruce in form, but the foliage is rather a gray. Hardy and vigorous.

Hedges

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon property that will increase its value, beautify its appearance, and be of such pleasure as a living fence or hedge. There are many things that may be used, but the following are most desirable.

Privet, California. The semi-evergreen hedge with thick glossy leaves which is admired the country over for its rapid growth and formal effect. Strong plants. 18 to 24 inches, branched, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

Barberries, Thunbergii, purpurea or vulgaris. All of these make beautiful hedges and we shall be glad to furnish prices on application.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian or American. These are much used for evergreen hedges and are beautiful, not only in summer, but also in winter. 12 to 18 inches, \$8.00 per 100.

Besides the above, many other shrubs like Spireas, Hydrangeas, *Pyrus Japonica*, Snow-balls, etc., may be used.



Roses

Require deep, rich soil and open sun, and none thrive in the shade. The climbers are hardy, and the everbloomers ordinarily so, but these should have a mass of leaves or litter over their roots in winter. If kept in a thrifty growth they will bloom grandly, especially in the fall. We have never grown so many roses. They are all on their own roots, and at this writing blooming fine.

CLIMBERS

Climbing American Beauty. This is a seedling of the well known American Beauty, which it resembles in size and color of blossoms and in addition has the climbing habit. We have not grown it extensively, but everywhere it is fast becoming popular.

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters. We like Dorothy Perkins better.

Dorothy Perkins. A most beautiful deep pink. Flowers are borne in large clusters and are fragrant. The climbing rose for the masses. We grow them by the thousands, more than all of the other climbers combined.

Excelsior or Red Dorothy. A new climbing rose that truly may be called a "brilliant Crimson Rambler." Foliage glossy and healthy. Superior to Crimson Rambler.

Lady Gay. Flowers of a deep cherry pink shading to a delicate soft pink on the outer edge. A strong healthy grower.

EVERBLOOMERS OR MONTHLY

White Roses

Clothilde Souperf. A strong dwarf grower that is unsurpassed for bedding. White, shading to a deep pink at the center; fragrant.

Druschki, Snow Queen. Vigorous grower, producing large, pure white blossoms. Considered by many as the best white rose in existence.

Kaiser Aug. Victoria. Color a pure white shading to a lemon yellow.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best pure white Rugosa rose. Strong and vigorous. Flowers perfectly double and snow white. Absolutely hardy everywhere.

White Cochet. A most beautiful rose in bud, and equally so when expanded. Pure white at center, with the outer petals tinged with pink. We consider it the best of the above.

Red or Crimson

Baby Rambler. A Crimson Rambler in dwarf bush form with the same clear, brilliant, ruby red color. Hardy and healthy; attains a height of 20 to 24 inches and blooms until frost.

General Jacqueminot. A most popular, rich, red rose, known and wanted by everyone.

J. B. Clark. This is a new rose. Color deep scarlet. Said to be fine. Awarded the gold medal at National Rose Society.

Pink Roses

Conrad Meyer. Another rose with the hardy Rugosa blood in it. Color deep pink, healthy, vigorous and considered one of the best. Awarded many first medals at rose societies in both countries.

Hermosa. An everblooming, hardy, beautiful rose. Popular for many years. Deep pink.

Paul Neyron. One of the largest roses grown. Color a clear rose pink and by some

called the pink American Beauty, which it resembles much in form and color. Has few thorns.

Pink Cochet. We consider it one of the best pink roses that grow. Beautiful at all times and a free bloomer. It won't disappoint.

Mrs. Cant. This, with the above, is all that can be desired in roses. The best bloomer in our collection.

Yellow Roses

Blumenschmidt. Pure citron yellow, outer petals edged rose. A sport of Kruger. Very pretty in form and foliage.

Kruger. A vigorous grower and constant bloomer for outdoors. Large blooms of deep coppery yellow tinged pink; always beautiful.

Star of Lyons (Etoile de Lyon). Golden yellow and a free bloomer. The best yellow bush rose to date. Hardy.

Sunburst. A new yellow rose that created a sensation in yellow roses. Color, golden orange with outer edge a little lighter. Bloom large and conspicuous.

Climbing Vines

Are the glory of porch and portico as of wall and every unsightly place. Of these we have fine stocks, and may it be said that in planting cut away the top, plant in a hole of chip earth and let them ramble in plentitude. 25c each, \$2.00 for 10, except where noted.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni. Similar to Virginia Creeper except it will cling to any wall and is more showy in autumn.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A well known vine to cover old fences, etc. Leaves red in fall.

A. veitchii (Boston Ivy). The beautiful self-clinging vine that is used to cover walls of stone or brick.

Cematis Andre. Red.

C. Henrii. White.

C. Jackmanii. Purple.

Fifty cents each, 3 for \$1.00. The above are the large flowering Chinese varieties which we import, and are gorgeous in bloom.

C. paniculata. The small white, sweet-scented varieties that are beautiful both in foliage and blossom.

Honeysuckle (Hall's). Evergreen and ever-blooming, well known for its vigor and hardiness.

Trumpet Vine. A robust, woody vine, twining tightly, with numerous tendrils along its stems. Its orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Leaves light green.

Wistaria. Rampant, non-clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of the rarest exotic.

Phlox

As now grown are a vast improvement on those as formerly produced. Their brilliant colors, long and late blooming, hardihood and ease of culture make them very popular. There are some 200 or 300 named kinds, all claimed to be the best. We have spent much in time and money to get the "cream," and we confidently offer these as the best out of the long list of the most desirable that we have tested. They may be used along the border of the flower bed or along the back fence and will then furnish flowers for years.

Landseer. Red, good bloomer, brilliant.

Lassburg. Late white, large trusses.

Lingard. Early white, absolutely the best.

Pantheon. Pink, soft and effective.

Wallace. White with violet center; very healthy.

We leave off the prefixes of lords and ladies, as life is short, but challenge the world for a better collection.

20c each; one each of above collection (5) for 75c; 10 for \$1.50; \$10.00 for 100.

Paeonies

No other perennial compares favorably with the paeony. It is so distinct, possessing many good qualities, that it is the standard of perfection. Ease of culture, hardiness, freedom of disease are qualities sought after and found in this grand old-fashioned flower. Like the oak, it seems to improve each succeeding year in size and beauty. The newer and improved varieties rival the rose in delicateness of color, fragrance and general beauty. No other large showy flower equals it singly, as a bouquet or general decorative work. It thrives best in a deep, rich, sunny exposure, though does well in partial shade. A covering of leaves or manure each fall adds to its thriftiness. It may be used in the open border, along drives and walks, intermingled with shrubbery or other perennials, or in the background along the fence.

We have spent much money and energy to collect the best and offer with confidence the following varieties in strong divided roots:

Delachii. A dark rich red; late.

Duke Cayes. Deep rose, fine in the bud.

Faust. Pale soft pink with lighter center.

Fragrans. Clear rose pink, early and free.

Festiva Maxima. White, without an equal at ten times its price. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; \$15.00 for 100.

Golden Glow

A hardy flowering perennial, blooming from June to September. Its mass of pure yellow blossoms, like small chrysanthemums, are both showy and beautiful.

20c each; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.50.

Hardy Grasses

There are few perennials that are so much neglected as the hardy grasses. Because they do not produce highly colored flowers they are neglected. However, their ease of cultivation, freedom of disease, and general neatness should encourage their extensive use. As an individual specimen some of them are as graceful as the weeping willow. Desirable for beds and borders to screen unsightly places, and especially appropriate in the cemetery. All of them have filmy spikes or plumes in the fall that may be cut for decoration like the Golden Rod.

Arundo donax. Giant Reed. This variety grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, and is especially desirable for background, the central feature of a bed planted with grasses, or to screen undesirable outlooks. It's long drooping bright narrow green leaves resemble a healthy stalk of corn though more artistic.

Eulalia gracillima. A beautiful fine leaf, graceful sort that for individual or mass planting is unexcelled. 3 to 4 feet.

Eulalia Japonica. More vigorous and with wider leaves than gracillima. The color is a lighter green. This variety is excellent for the center of a bed where Arundo is too tall. 4 to 4½ feet.

Eulalia zebrina. Similar to Japonica except that the leaves are cross striped, alternating white and green; very pretty.

Yucca Filamentosa

Adam's Needle. A stately evergreen thread leaved plant producing a spike of creamy white flowers, borne on a tall stem. The individual flowers resemble the tube rose. Desirable to plant about a grave or wherever it may raise its majestic head in full array. 20c each; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.50.

Iris

There is a peculiar charm about the iris that appeals irresistably to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful leads them to seek a closer acquaintance with it. It's irridiscent coloring, fragile orchid-like formation is often unnoticed by the careless observer. But those who only know the iris as "flags" have surely never really examined "the rainbow flower," "messengers from the Queen of Heaven to mortals on earth." We want you to plant some of them, especially the Japanese variety, and see that one investment means years of beauty.

German Iris. These are the old-fashioned flags. We have them in shades of yellow, white and purple.

Japanese Iris. This type blooms later than the German. The spikes should be cut

before opening so as not to bruise the beautiful fragile petals.

Gekka-no-nami. A tall early white that is unsurpassed.

Ochin. Light gray, striped and splashed violet blue.

Kuma Fungin. Royal purple.

Victor. White overlaid with blue.

Sunflowers

The hardy perennial sunflower is one of the most showy flowers in our nursery. Their yellow flowers are always conspicuous and quite desirable for decorating.

Miss Mellish. Single. About 2 inches across; free flowering.

Multiflorus. Very double. Borne on stiff stems, showy and desirable; 2½ inches.

Hollyhocks

Among imported flower roots, planted in 1913 was a chance Hollyhock that proved a find indeed; very vigorous, low stout grower, stems scant six feet, but densely side branched from the ground up, insuring a long period of bloom. Flowers on main stem the very largest, color a deep rose and as double and fully quilled as any peony or dahlia. The twenty or more plants that bloomed for us this year were all true to parent type and greatly admired by all who saw them. Both last year and this a second crop of flower stems pushed, blooming in September, which, however, may not be in dry seasons. A limited stock. 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

Second Crop Potatoes

We have grown these for many years and they are better than any seed whatever. No grower in Central Kentucky would use old seed or that from Maine, Michigan or New York, if he could get second crop.

We are growing about fifteen acres for seed and hope to have a good offering in season. We only want current prices and will be glad to quote in spring.

Sprayers

Fifteen years ago sprayers were novelties, but each season the farmer, stockman, gardener and fruit-grower is realizing more and more their necessity. Wherever flowers or fruit are grown or where mites or disease lurk, they are being used as everyday tools. We have therefore added to our offerings a line of sprayers known the country over as the best, believing by so doing we will benefit our customers, rather than the small compensation we will receive from their sale. If interested, write us for prices, descriptions, etc.

Fall 1915

Price

NOTICE—This price list annuls all previous issues. 5, 50 and 500 at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates. (IF CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER THERE ARE NO PACKING CHARGES, OTHERWISE THE COST OF TIME AND MATERIAL WILL BE ADDED.

Orders will not be sent by Parcel Post unless money or open check to pay for postage accompanies

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

	1	10	100	1000
Apple—Extra trees, 5-6 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Medium, 4-5 ft.	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Cherry—Extra trees, 2-yr.	.35	3.00	20.00	.....
Medium, 2-yr.	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Nut Trees—Best sizes	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Peaches—Extra, except J. H. Hale, 5c each extra	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
Medium	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00
Pears—Extra	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Medium	.20	1.50	12.50	.....
Plums—Extra	.30	2.50	20.00	.....

SMALL FRUIT, ASPARAGUS, ETC.

Asparagus—1-yr. Palmetto	.....	.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 8.00
Blackberries—25 in bunch	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Currants—2 yr., No. 1	\$0.10	\$0.50	4.00	25.00
Gooseberries—2-yr., No. 1	.10	1.00	8.00	.....
Grapes—2-yr., No. 1	.15	1.00	8.00	.....
Horseradish	.....	.20	1.50	10.00
Raspberries—Black, 25 in bunch	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Red, 25 in bunch	.....	.....	1.00	8.00
Rhubarb—Divided crowns	.05	.50	3.00	25.00
Sage—Holt's, strong plants	.05	.50	3.00	.....

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitae—American, 3-3 1/2 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$30.00	.....
American, 2 ft.-2 1/2 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
American, 12-18 in.	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Boxwood—Sempervirens, 12-15 in.	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Cyphalonian Fir—18-24 in.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Holly—American, 2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	.....
American, 3-4 ft.	1.00	7.50	.....	.....
Juniper—Irish, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Spruce—Norway, 3-4 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Norway, 2-3 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Nordman's Fir—3-4 ft.	.45	4.00	35.00	.....
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Pine—Austrian and Scotch, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
White, 3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00	.....
Silver Fir—2 1/2-3 ft.	1.50	10.00	.....	.....
White Spruce—3-3 1/2 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....

SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, VINES, HEDGES

Climbing Vines—Except as noted	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
Hardy Grasses	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Hedge Plants—California Privet, 3-4 ft. specimen	.20	1.50	10.00	75.00
California Privet, 2-3 ft.	.10	.50	4.00	35.00
California Privet, 18-24 in.	.....	.40	3.00	25.00
B. thunbergii, 12-15 in., transplanted	.15	1.00	8.00	75.00
B. thunbergii, 8-10 in., transplanted	.....	.....	6.00	50.00
Arbor Vitae, 12-18 in.	.15	1.00	8.00	.....
Iris—German and Japanese	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Peony—Large stock	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Phlox	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Sunflower—Hardy, strong clumps	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Roses—2-yr. field grown	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Shrubs—Strong planting sizes	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Yucca filamentosa	.25	2.00	15.00	.....

List

Spring 1916

SHADE TREES

	1	10	100
Ash —In variety, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.35	3.00	25.00
Beech —American, 3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
Purple, 3-4 ft.	.75	5.00	45.00
Birch —White, 8-9 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Purple, 7-8 ft.	1.00	7.50	.....
Cut-Leaf, 7-8 ft.	1.00	7.50	.....
Catalpa —Bungii (grafted)	1.00	7.50	60.00
Speciosa, 12-14 ft., 2-3 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
Speciosa, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Cypress —5-6 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Dogwood —3-4 ft.	.35	3.00	.....
Elm —American, English, Red, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Gum —10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
9-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
6-8 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.35	3.00	25.00
Hackberry —6-8 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Horse Chestnut —6-8 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
Koelreuteria —6-8 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Kentucky Coffee —S-10 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Linden —American, 10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
American and European, 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
American and European, 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Larch —7-9 ft., 2½-3 in.	1.25	10.00	.....
3-4 ft., 1¼-1¾ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Maiden Hair —7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Maple —Norway, 12-14 ft., 2½-3 (crooked)	1.50	12.50	100.00
Norway, 10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Schwedelerii, 5-6 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00
Silver, 15-18 ft., 3-4 in., fine	1.50	12.50	100.00
Silver, 12-15 ft., 2½-3 in.	1.25	10.00	90.00
Silver, 12-14 ft., 1¾-2 in.	.75	6.00	50.00
Silver, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Silver, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Sycamore, 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Sugar, 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.45	4.00	35.00
Sugar, 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Black, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Red, 6-8 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	40.00
Mulberry —Russian, 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Russian, 6-8 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Oak —Pin, S-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.60	5.00	45.00
Pin, Burn and Red, 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.50	4.00	35.00
Pin, Burn and Red, 6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Poplar —Carolina, 12-14 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Lombardy, 12-14 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Lombardy, 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Lombardy, 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.35	3.00	25.00
Tulip, 15-18 ft., 2½-3 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
Tulip, 12-15 ft., 1¾-2½ in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
Tulip, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Red Bud —5-6 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.35	3.00	25.00
Sycamore —12-14 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.35	3.00	25.00
Willow —5-6 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.40	3.50	30.00

WE MAKE SPECIAL PRICES ON TREES IN GREATER NUMBER
ALSO LARGER AND SMALLER SIZES

TESTIMONIALS

It Came in Fine Shape

"I received yesterday a wagon load of shrubbery which Mr. Tacke of your city is planting for me. It came in fine shape, and seems to be fine stuff."—D. L. Hazelrigg, Frankfort.

They Are the Best I Have Ever Seen

"Mayor Hickman informs me that the city has been getting their Norway Maple from you. They are the best I have seen."—H. E. Hazelrigg, Owensboro.

Fine and True to Name

"Some peach trees bought of you came into bearing last season. They are fine and true to name."—M. L. Browning, Falmouth.

Superior to Any Other Nursery I Have Seen

"I received some extra fine trees from you last March and all did well but one. Your grade of trees are far superior to any other nursery I have seen."—W. C. Cowhead, Manson, Iowa.

From Louisiana

"Knowing the superior quality of your plants in Kentucky I think I can induce some of my friends here to place an order with you."—F. C. Mahan, Ruston, La.

Will Give Your Place First Consideration

"I want to thank you for the courtesy that you have extended to me, as well as the careful selection of all stock at all times received from you. Should I at any time need anything in your line I will give your place first consideration."—Wm. Rabe, Versailles.

(Gardener to Senator J. N. Camden.)

Lost 3 Out of 114

"I am pleased to tell you that out of 114 fruit trees I ordered from your nursery, I only lost 3."—J. W. Carey, Harrodsburg, R. 3.

Order Was Ideal

"My order of last fall was ideal and I didn't lose a plant."—Y. A. Thompson, (Chief of Police), Lebanon.

Delighted With the Size of Trees You Sent

"Shipment of trees arrived in good condition and I was delighted with size of trees you sent."—B. B. Cozine (Shelby News), Shelbyville, Ky.

Are Beauties

"The trees reached me in good condition and are beauties."—Aylette Buckner, Paris.

Did Not Lose a Tree

"I bought a lot from your last fall and have not lost a tree notwithstanding the dry weather, and was well pleased with the size of trees sent. Mother Mary Thomas of Loretto recommended you to me and said the only satisfactory trees when they came to bearing, were purchased from you."—J. T. Riggs, Loretto.

"The trees came in nice order and were beautiful ones."—Mrs. Amos Turney, Paris, Ky.

Grow Better Than Any We Have Ever Planted

"We expect to plant only your trees, as they grow better than any we have ever planted, and hope to get our ground ready for several hundred more peach trees next year."—Hiram Runyon, Cattlesburg, Ky.

One-half Dozen Out of 180

"Did not lose an apple or peach tree as yet. Lost a few other trees, not exceeding one-half dozen. I think that does pretty well out of 180 or more."—E. W. Cook, Waddy, Ky.

Entirely Satisfactory

"You supplied me about ten years ago with a few fruit trees, peaches and apples, and I am frank to say that they proved to be entirely satisfactory and far beyond what I really expected."—J. F. Robinson, Lancaster.

To Thank You For Your Nice Stock

"I want to thank you for your nice stock, so nicely packed and for your great kindness to me in the days that are gone."—Harry Spinks, Shelbyville.